## A Department of Silence.

Mr. JAMES C. BAYLES, the new President of the Health Department of this city. thinks his official subordinates talk too much. Accordingly he has forbidden them from giving information to representatives of the press on any subject connected with the work, records, or business of the Health

Department. Is Mr. BAYLES an American or a Russian? Does he know he is in New York, or think he

is in St. Petersburg? It might be very well to caution the subordinate officers of the department against giving inaccurate news to the reporters, but why the public journals should be deprived of all intelligence concerning the operations of the Board of Health, except such as the Commissioners or Secretary may choose to furnish, is not easy to understand.

"Matters of public interest," says Mr. BAYLES, in his order on this subject, "will be communicated to the Commissioners or the Secretary, and will be given to the press by them, or by the Sanitary Superintendent if proper for publication." Indeed!

We should like to know whether the Health Department does anything that is not proper for publication. If not, why do the Commissioners thus

constitute themselves and their Secretary a sort of Secret Service Censorship Bureau? The weather in this country is too warm for such an institution. It would flourish better in a Siberian climate.

Whether Mayor HEWITT finds an angel for President of the Park Board or not, he has found an autocrat for President of the Board of Health.

## Intemperance at Syracuse.

It is impossible not to respect the sincerity, earnestness, and pluck of the New Yerk Prohibitionists, but we must respectfully yet diametrically dissent from their proposition to disfranchise the advocates of high license, low license, and local option. Nor would we be willing to see even the Free Rummies, if such there are, deprived of the bailot. The Prohibitionists at Syraouse declared in favor of disfranchising everybody who is not a Prohibitionist. We move that the fourth and fifth resolutions of the Syracuse platform be read again:

"(4.) That to vote for license or tax of liquor traffic is to accept, in the name of the State, a bribe from the State's worst enemy, and that he who votes for a corrupt and corrugiting system for the revenue it yields is as guilty of crime against the State as is he who sells his vote to a "(5.) That the purity and the value of ballots demand

nt for him who salls a vote, and also for him who buys it."

To be sure, the Prohibitionists are in favor of giving to women the ballots they would take away from the criminals who vote for liceuse. The resolution in favor of woman suffrage does not specifically except non-Probabilionist women. Apparently the makers of the Syracuse platform believe that all women of voting age are Prohibitionists.

Can the Prohibitionist leaders put their hands upon their hearts and solemnly avow that they believe the Rev. Dr. Howard has been guilty of crime against the State and ought to be disfranchised? Do they really believe that Dr. CROSBY, in advocating high license, is as much of a criminal as the man who is guilty of bribery? It seems clear from the position of the fifth resolution that it is meant to clinch the fourth and propose disfranchisement as a punishment for voting against prohibition. The scheme is startling. but brilliant. Whenever a majority of the voters are disfranchised, prohibition will triumph. Probably not before then.

The clergymen and other Bible scholars at Syracuse will not find in the Scriptures and commandment in favor of prohibition. They seem to have been unable to find the commandment prohibiting everybody, Prohibitionists included, from bearing false witness against his neighbor.

To classify your neighbor with criminals because he doesn't believe in intemperate temperance is to bear false witness against him. Votes are not to be made by such crazy charges.

# The Ruin of the Dakotas.

The little city of New Ulm, Minnesota, has just celebrated the quarter centennial of the most remarkable event in her history. Twenty-five years ago last Tuesday five hundred Sloux Indians made their last desperate attack upon the town. All that day and part of the next the battle raged. More than once the little band of white defenders wavered, and the Indians seemed on the point of driving all before them. The threatened massacre and pillage were, however, averted, The baffled Indians wearily disappeared behind the blu 7. The town, with its precious burden of women and children, was saved, though a third of the houses were in ashes and sixty of the brave defenders were dead or wounded.

"We shall winter our squaws near St. Paul " said LITTLE CROW to his braves soon after the first gun in the great Sloux uprising of 1862. The prediction was fulfilled, though not in a way that gave any pleasure to the wily leader of the warriors. The battles of that bloody autumn resulted in the forced retreat into Dakota of all the braves who dared not surrender. Fifteen hundred women and children fell into the hands of the whites. No one who saw it will ever forget the mournful procession that trudged down the Minnesota valley in the bleak days of early winter to the prison camp at Fort Snelling. Bitterly as they hated the treacherous Dakotas whom they had known and fed and befriended for years, the women who gazed upon the woe-begone faces of those hundreds of bereaved squaws and heard the piteous wallings of their half-frozen children were haunted by the memory for months.

Those were the darkest days of our national struggle, but Minnesotians for the time almost forgot their boys in the South. Without the slightest premonition, the entire southwestern frontier burst into flame. In two weeks nearly eight hundred settlers became victims of the scalping knife and tomahawk. The greatest of Indian wars had begun, and in two years it cost the lives of over twelve hundred white people and \$11,000,000 in treasure. For weeks after the outbreak every town heard daily the drums of recruiting parties as they impressed into the service all the able-bodied men and horses. Every road leading toward St. Paul streamed with fugitives from the frontier. One bold party of Indians penetrated within twenty miles of the State capital.

The chief incidents of that war have never been adequately described. The sufferings of the 250 women and children who for many helpless prisoners while their

fiendish captors wrangled daily over the question of putting them at once to death; the heroism of friendly OTHER DAY, who collected some fifty whites and through a night illumined by the light from burning nomes piloted them to a place of safety; the hanging on one scaffold of thirty-eight braves, all of the captured warriors who were conclusively shown to be murderers; the tragic death of LITTLE CROW, who was skulking around the settlements fifty miles from St. Paul, while whole regiments were hunting for him in Dakota; these and many other incidents would supply material for one of the most thrilling narratives of Indian warfare our history has afforded. The little farmer boy who took to brave old LAMPSON the great news that the Indian he had killed near Hutchinson several weeks before was none other than LITTLE CROW, the foremost orator and chieftain among the Dakotas, now lives in this city. The modest old carsenter suddenly found himself famous, and the farm and money the State voted him

made him comfortable for life. One of the most eloquent of the Sloux chiefs was MAZAKUTAMANE, who did his atmost to stem the tide of murder. In the midst of the outrages he bitterly upbraided the young braves, who threatened to kill him as he spoke. "We cannot live without the aid of the white man," he said. "Their preachers tell us the world will some day end. I tell you now that the end of the world s near at hand for the nation of the Da-His prophecy was soon fulfilled. The four tribes of the great Sloux nation who engaged in this war lost their beautiful reservation extending 150 miles along the Minnesota River. Many of the braves joined Sir-TING BULL and took part in the CUSTER nassacre, but with the fall of that chieftain the Dakotas cessed to exist as an important tribe. The wretched remnants of the once proud nation, who in their happy days posessed a vast and fertile region, are now inmates of three or four camps and military reservations on the upper Missouri, where

they are kept under close surveillance. "When I heard that you had begun this war," said STANDING BUFFALO, "I felt that you had cut the throats of all our people." It was the young men who, against the coun sels of their elders, began the struggle that scaled the fate of the Dakotas.

## How the Apostles Made Money Out of Civil Service Reform.

A correspondent in Brooklyn asks us the following question respecting the early history of civil service reform :

"Is it true that Mr. Quones Wilatan Course charge the Government at the closing up of the Civil Service Commission under President Guarr \$100 a day for his ervices, and that his bill was out down one-half, or only

It is not true. Mr. Cuntrs made no charge er diem for his services under the act of March 3, 1871. The bills which he did put in were all allowed by the Government and paid. There were four bills presented by Mr. Curris in the ten months between July, 1871, and April, 1872, amounting to \$1,500.

The financial disinterestedness of the early Apostles of civil service reform having been loubted, we have caused a careful examination of the Treasury accounts to be made, with a view to settling this important historical question. The facts are worth puting upon record.

During Gen. GRANT's first term the Fathers of Civil Service Reform made their earliest demonstration at Washington. They procured the passage of a law authorizing the President to "prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability." The same law empowered the President to "employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries." Congress also appropriated \$10,000 for contingent and incidental expenses. There was no Civil Service Commission instituted by this act of 1871, and no regular salaries were provided for the "suitable persons" to whom the President might intrust the fortunes of the reform. Here were a number of gentlemen. the Apostles of a new faith, actuated by the officat patriotism and anxious to try periment in the science of government. Congress gave them the chance. It did not insult the purity of their motives by offering them a salary.

The suitable persons whom Gen. GRANT elected at different times were Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Mr. ALEXANDER G. CAT-TELL Editor JOSEPH MEDILL, Mr. DAWSON A. WALRER, Mr. E. O. GRAVES, Mr. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, and last, but not least, the grandfather of the competitive examination system himself, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton.

As everybody knows, the experiment was a dismal failure. Nothing of practical importance was done toward reforming the civil service. That service, indeed, went on from had during GRANT's first term to worse during his second term. The experiment and the gentlemen engaged in trying it be came the laughing stock of the practical politicians. The reformers have never ceased accusing Gen. GRANT of bad faith in the matter. Their pecuniary supplies were soon cut off by Congress; and we have little doubt that the Mugwump hatred of Mr BLAINE dates from the day when that gentleman, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, appointed Congressman STEPHEN W. KELLOGG of Connecticut to be Chairman of the House Committee on Civil Service Re form. In short, the principal result of the first general campaign of the civil service reformers was to use up the \$10,000 appropriated in bulk by Congress.

To show just where the money went we transcribe from the Treasury books the fol-

Date.	muttante person.	Parakmenter los.	Amount
July 12, 1871.	.GRO. W. CURTIS .	Bervices	\$500 00
July 12, 1871.	.A. O. CATTELL	Services	800 00
July 12, 1871.	.Jos. Muntile	Services	500 00
July 12, 1871.	.D. A. WALEER	Bervices	800 00
Dec. 18, 1871.	.GEO. W. CURTIS	Bervices	200 00
Dec. 18, 1871.	D. A. WALEER	Bervices	200 00
Dec. 18, 1871.	.A. G. CATTELL	Services	200 00
Dec. 27, 1871.	.Gno. W. Cuntin.	Barvices	500 00
Dec. 27, 1871.	.A. G. CATTRIL	Barvices	500 00
Dec. 27, 1871.	D. A. WALKER	Hervices	500 00
Feb. 5, 1872.	D. A. WALEER.	Bervices	800 00
April 24, 1872	.Geo. W. Cunrus	Bervices	300 00
Nov. 18, 1879.	.B. O. GRAYES	Compensat'n	217 30
Nov. 19, 1878.	.D. B. EATOR	Compensat'n	
		and mileage	1,103 83
Nov. 18, 1878.	.D. B. EAYOR	Advertising.	
		Ac	196 50
Dec. 26, 1973.	.B. O. GRAVES	Travell'g ex-	
		penses	147 95
Feb. 9, 1874	.D. B. EATOR	Compensat'n	
		and mileage	
	.D. B. EATON		500 00
May 25, 1874.	Han Hubleabard	sa Services and	
		mileage	500 00
July 8, 1874	. D. B. Earon		
		mileage	
July 21, 1874.	BAN SMULLABARO	ma.Compensat'n	800 00
The more	ham show the	4 in the sent	ton and

The vouchers show that in the earlier and purer days of the reform it was the custom of the reformers to draw against the \$10,000 appropriation whenever it suited them, and without much care as to specification Sometimes it is "services," no period given. Sometimes it is "compensation and mileage." Sometimes it is "services" for a given period. Sometimes the bills come within a week or two or each vaguely All of the vouchers were loosely and vaguely drawn, without specification of services

ndered or details of alleged expenditure. Yet the so-called Commissioners, drawing thus upon a contingent fund, managed to use up very nearly \$10,000. Here is the ap-

ortionment of the money:	
BORGE WILLIAM CURTIS	\$1.500
LEZANDER G. CAPPELL	1,200
Mantle	500
AWEON A. WALKER	1,500
O. GRAYIN	986
MUNL BRELLABARGER	1,000
BRAN B. RAYON	3,234
Total	10,290

If it be said that some of these gentlemen were not true Apostles of the reform, that they were appointed to thwart the purposes of the real friends of Chinese examinations and to profit by the trust fund devoted to a noly cause, we shall have to point to the name at the foot of the list. Will anypody deny that Mr. DORMAN B. EATON is a true Apostle and a real friend of reform? We think not. And yet this gentleman's share amounts to more than one-

third of the whole. Subsequent developments during the sec and or CLEVELAND era of the reform may throw some light on Mr. Earon's apparently disproportionate demands upon the Treas ary. It is now known that this devoted Apostle is thirstiest when hardest at work and in those desperate early days he must have been very thirsty indeed.

### The Three Bay Staters.

The Massachusetts contingent in the Administration seems unable to take a hint. Secretary Endicorr in Washington, and Collector SALTONSTALL and Postmaster Corse in Boston, are jogging along on the straight civil service reform road, notwithstanding that the Administration has been more and more frequently skipping off on the side paths lying between the broad and easily distinguishable boulevards of Mugwumpism and Democracy. For days the Massachusetts procession, so far as other members of the Administration are couperned, trudges along in solitude. They refuse to play follow my leader and stick to the track on which they began their journey.

All these three gentlemen, Endicorn SALTONSTALL, and CORSE, are counted as good men. There has never been a susdicion that they, like their official chief, used to take off gates when they were boys. Any one of them would be a consistent and worthy candidate for a straight-out Independent Republican platform in 1888.

But they are slightly out of line with the Administration. They are making a somewhat embarrassing contrast between the Federal politics in Massachusetts and in Indiana and Georgia. It would doubtless be more agreeable to the Administration, as it would certainly gratify the Massachusetts Democrats, if they would take an occasional tramp toward the great Democratic road.

## The Great London Fire.

The detailed reports of the great fire at WHITELEY'S which now come to us indicate that the fire department of London is far behind our own in effectiveness. As compared with the familiar experience here the engines were slow in getting upon the scene, and though almost the whole effective force of he fire brigade of London was eventually employed, its energies were for hours exended in vain.

The fire broke out at about seven in the evening of Saturday, the 6th of this month. at first it did not seem to be of a threatenng character, and if it had been handled with the promptness and intelligence to which we are accustomed from the officers of our own Fire Department, the terrible conflagration, involving the loss of several lives and two or three million dollars' worth of property, would probably have been prevented. Before the firemen and engines had got thoroughly at work the walls suddenly fell out, and the flames obtained such a vent as added momentarily to their strength, and it was not until three in the morning of Sunday that the fire brigade had the conflagration in hand.

Yet practically the entire London machinery for putting out fires was on the spot. Capt. SHAW, the chief of the brigade, says that after this experience perhaps "Parliament will pass the bill drafted by the Board of Works asking for more money to raise the efficiency of the brigade." It certainly seems to be needed, for if another considerable fire had occurred in London on that evening there was no reserve to meet it. The whole Metropolitan Fire Department was engaged in the unsuccessful attempt to put out the dames at WHITELEY'S.

The most effectual work done by the firemen, it seems, was when they used an American ladder, as thus described in the London Times:

"One great step which was taken by the firemen saved "One great step which was taken by the firemen saved a great amount of property. The American ladder was pitched against the end building but one, which seemed very likely to be attacked the mes entered with the tose, and while a member poured water on the approaching fire the others removed furniture of a most valuable description, with which the building was crowded, to a place of safety. The fire licked the place and saverely scorched parts of it, but a stubborn resistance was made here to its further advance, and at less met was made here to its further advance, and at last me

The fire was suidently the work of incen diaries, but we do not hear that any trace of them has yet been found, though this was the seventh fire which had occurred at WHITELEY'S within five years, and all under circumstances to excite the gravest suspicion so that English insurance companies refused to take any risks on the property. It is assumed in London that the incendi aries were business rivals or discontented employees of Mr. WHITELEY, for as his vast establishment grew he absorbed the trade of minor concerns, and the discipline within it was of the severes sort. Yet there it seems to end. The fire insurance companies are not concerned to investigate the case, for they had no risks on the property destroyed, and there is no fire marshal whose function it is to ferret

out the causes of fires. At least in the matter of fires we manage things better here in New York than they are managed in London.

# Not for Republicans.

It seems that some citizens of Chicago, "of British birth or parentage," went to the trouble to get up a jubilee address to Queen Victoria, and it was actually presented to her in person on Monday at Osborne House. A Mr. COLLIER carried it over, but when he got to London he found, to his chagrin. that jubilee addresses had become a drug in the market. There were hundreds if not thousands of them, and, rather than be bored by listening to them, the Queen had ordered that they should e placed on file, positively refusing to receive them in person. Now, the Englishmen who went about getting signatures to these addresses gladly put themselves to that inconvenience in the expectation that they would enjoy the supreme distinction of kneeling before the Queen and handing her the parchments, and, therefore, when that order came their hopes were blasted. But the Chicago messenger, after persistent effort, succeeded in getting an exception made in his favor, was granted an audie made his little speech, and handed the dosu-

ment in superb Chicago binding to Victoria

at Osborne House. The exception was made because the address was from citizens of the United States. And it was remarkable that citizens of a republic, which is a standing protest against monarchical assumptions, should go to all that trouble to render obelsance to a Queen. Why should Americans send to VICTORIA felicitations because she has for fifty years maintained her seat on a throne when their whole social and political system is built upon principles in radical opposition to thrones and the social organization which

they imply? We cannot with any consistency congratulate England on the endurance of a monarchy. The time for our congratulations will come when the English republic has been established, and the crown and the sceptre have been stuffed away among the rubbish where such theatrical relics of feudalism belong.

Undoubtedly the Chicago people who signed the address to the Queen had some excuse for their toadylsin. They were of British birth or parentage, and had not yet imbibed the American spirit. But why should Mayor Hewrrr have gone out of his way to attend a jubilee celebration at the Metropolitan Opera House at the time Vic-TORIA was journeying to Westminster to be extolled as a monarch? He went there and made a speech celebrating her praises as a Queen, as if the American theory of govern-

ment did not deny monarchical pretensions. What has the Mayor of New York, or any other republican citizen, to do with Queen VICTORIA? What fitness is there in his standing up to rejoice over the continuance of a monarchy?

## A Tremendous Undertaking.

The New York Prohibitionists go even beyond their brethren of Nebraska in declaring for woman suffrage. The woman's rights plank in the Nebraska platform was merely the statement of an abstract proposition: the New York plank is a specific demand. Compare the two resolutions:

"Every American citizen "That justice and equity of age and sound mind alike demand that the bal-should be entitled to equal lot should be given to womrights and privileges before an, and that we demand the he law, without regard to submission by Congress to the several States of a na ment guaranteeing her

There is evidence here of an organized plan and of a progressive tendency. The Prohibitionist State Conventions still to occur will no doubt take up the demand and carry it still further in the direction of specific distinctness.

But what a tremendous job the Prohibitionists have undertaken! The reform or change which they are now seeking to effect in the American system would be the greatest seen by the world since the doctrine of the equal rights of white men made its way. The enfranchisement of the negroes would be nothing to it in sensational importance or

in far-reaching consequences. Meanwhile, what becomes of prohibition? How small any mere question of sumptuary legislation seems when compared with this movement to extend the suffrage and the right to hold office to a body of citizens nearly, if not quite, equal in number to the present voting population of the United States.

# No Workingman's Candidate.

THE SUN'S estimate of Mr. HENRY GEORGE'S rue relation to the workingmen is fully corroborated by a labor journal in Connecticut. We have said that Mr. GEORGE's following was animated chiefly by the idea that he was the workingman's friend, and not by admiration or approval of his land theory. Our esteemed contemporary, the Workingmen's Advocate of New Haven, thus expresses "We had placed a high degree of confidence in Have-

George and some of his 'coadjutors.' Whatever faults we found from the very outset, or within a short time after his nomination for Mayor of New York, with his one-sided land theory and other views, we did not as-cribe to them any importance as long as his honest convictions, his earnest sympathy with labor was un-That means that the sentiment last year

behind Mr. George as the "workingman's riend" has been tostled by an impulse to examine his principles, and his following must be increased or diminished according as they are approved or rejected.

As there is no reason for supposing that the daily laborer attaches any special importance to the land doctrine, it seems that Mr. George must look for other support for it than was given in the canvass of 1886. Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston

Daily Globe, discusses an important question with inaccurate information. In commenting upon the Arkansas Gazette's list of Democratic Congressmen's preferences for the Presidential nomination, it speaks of

the unconstitutional vote of the Hon. PRESERT T. GLASS of Tennesses, who named CLEVELAND and Hill ar

What unconstitutionality was there about Mr. Glass's ticket? Gov. Hill lives in New York, and President CLEVELAND, having terminated his citizenship in the Empire State. has become a citizen of the District of Columbis. Unless it is unconstitutional for a citizen of that district to be a candidate on a Presidential ticket, there would be no legal impropriety in a ticket of CLEVELAND and HILL. It would be called the "old ticket," of course.

An excellent appointment - ALEXANDER McCum of Brooklyn to be United States Fish Commissioner.

Three days in St. Louis, one day in Chicago? Missouri a surely Democratic State, Illinois a State where the Democracy has a fighting chance. Bad great circle politics, Mr. CLEVELAND!

#### Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The Glauco Boat Club of Trieste has been dissolved by the Austrian Government because it took part in the regattas of Venico.

Black rot has attacked the granes in several nerts of France, and it is thought the losses will be immense.

The German authorities in Alesce-Lorraine have stopped the granting of all hunting licenses to the French residents in the annexed provinces.
To the Boulanger hat, the Boulanger pipe, and the

Soulanger bitters, the French have now added the Boulanger soap, with which the barbers can shave their German customers.

It used to be considered beneath the dignity of a Lon ion gentleman to let his town or country house. Nov the practice has become quite common. Rich Americans

purses have done it. To the machine in which you drop your nickel and get weighed there is to be added a similar apparatus by which a lady can perfume her handkerchief. An enormous oil field has been discovered in Veneza An enormalist in the Aracaibo.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie will probably soon pay £115,000

for Aboyne Castle. A sheck for a million and three-quarters sterling was paid to the Sridgewater Navigation Company lately for its work on the Manchester ship canal. Prof. Tyndall calls Mr. Gladstone a "hoary-headed

The pligrims from India to Mesca will henceforth

make the pligrimage to the sacred shrine on Cook's

tickets.
Francusio, the bull fighter, has been offered \$60,000 for four performances in the city of Mexico, and he has ac espied.

Fred McCabe, the famous monelogist, who used to delight New York audiences some years ago, is going to make a farewall tour round the world.

Appetatments by the President. Washington, Aug. 27.—The President to-day appointed Robert A. Cowley of Mississippi to be Marshal of the United States Compilar Court as Ningpo. China, and Owen A. Galvin of Massachupetts to builted States Attorney for the discrete of Massachupetts beauty and Court at Massachupetts of Massachupetts and Massachupetts and Massachupetts. Yes George M. Massachupetts.

## THE EXECUTIVE TRAVELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is an old adage that every dog has his day. Louisville had hers even before St. Louis, but now it is reported that the Tycoon has snubbed poor Louisville for disturbing his serenity at Oak View, the Versailles of the great repub lie! Old Atlanta was "knocked out" by the mishaps of Gen. Joe Johnston and the greate guns of Uncle Samuel, but our new Atlanta thanks to Orator-Editor Grady, she is in for renomination and promising boom of a great visitation. St. Louis has fairly distanced poo old Cincinnati, so that the latter can hardly expect any more, even a national nominating convention. Ohio can't have Thurman, Durin the crisis of our late domestic disturbance when the old ladies and young maidens wer holding prayer meetings, even the little boys were improvised into Samuels, and on one occasion it is reported that one sententiously adjurated: "Oh God! the rebels have got Sumter, but, oh, God, they can't get Pickens, Amen." St. Louis, with its committee of 50, with its stylish Mayor, and the promised aid of the Veiled Prophet," obtained the traveller, mittee of invitation 100. But there the booms were suspended and embossed missiles invited instead. As if the Prophet were not enough for St. Louis, Madame must come also, and the traveller kindly said "she wouldn't le him come without her." Then poor old Memphis put in for a revival, inasmuch as the Chief Executive had conceded that the great growing West and Southwest were entitled to a visita-West and Southweat were entitled to a visitation by the chief; and now, io and behold!
Paso del Norte, as it were in a day, by the
simple rescript of the Post Office Department
not only annihilates El Paso, but threatens
the southwestern supremacy of both St. Louis
and Kansas City. Missouri, for a State perlectly safe, was asking too much! Old Rochoster in New York was a great city when the
Genesee Canal and the Eric had their confluence; but where is licehester now, and where
is Louisville? Furcell and Watterson have
killed thom both by their "free speech," while
Henry Grady et al. are running off with all
the honors!"
Japan had, her Tycoon, but lost it in the Mi-

Henry Grady et al. are running off "with all the honors!"

Japan had her Tycoon, but lost it in the Mikado, and China has the Son of Heaven, but no "booms," only boomerangs. But the Son is no great marvel, nor was the Tycoon, yet the Chinese system of "honest civil service reform," has obtained in "our great republic," outside even of the Sand Lots of San Francisco and Mott street. Mohammed and Gautama, as well as Alexander the Great, are dead and gone, and likewise Moguie and Grand Lamas and all three of the Napoleons. The Mahdi of Egypt was something of a traveller in his day, but he is reputed missing. So was Gen. Gordon and Marco Polo, and so is Stanley and so were all the North Pole boomers; and now one Ferdinand is booming Sofia, though it looks as if he might return empty! But we may be getting too far away from "the Wild West," with its great cities entitled to the President's patronage, as he admirs, to say nothing of "the Confederate States" as he claims, and now we must be prepared to see the Chief Freenitz bears. President's patronage, as he admits, to say nothing of the Confederate States as its claims, and now we must be prepared to see the Chief Executive, having had a rest at Oak View, &c., setting out like another Tartarin of Tarasacon for a lion hunt, with special trains, parlor cars, and satined sleepers and chamberlains—placed at his gratuitous disposal through the intercessions of an Interstate Commerce Commission. Every eye will be opened to see the procession from the start to the termination! The "swinging around the circle" by the late President Johnson, even with the great Grant at his heels, was nowhere compared with what this will be, nor even John Glipfn traditions. Alas, how sad the recollections of poor Dr. Greeley's travels! Any one who will say that this is not a great country, and its new great towns and clies patronized by its Chief Executive, let him be anotherm maranaths. Let Henry George and Dr. McGlynn look to their laurels. The Dector promises likewise to travel and "make things hum," and he and George better be about it, for the Commune is on their heels and the Chief Executive has the start! But where, alas, is the poor Democracy?

OLD OBSERVER.

# MISS RHETT MYRON'S STORY.

A Baby's Picture, a Soldier's Doath, a Gov-From the atlanta Constitution

The death of Col. W. R. Smith, which took place in New York a few weeks ago, has brought to light a very remarkable incident. Miss Rhett Myron, the principal figure in the drama, is a personal friend of your correspondent, and from her the following facts have been obtained, with permission for their publication. Hayne Myron, the father of this young lady, was a planter in South Carolina. His home was a typical Southern home, spacious and hospitable, surrounded by broad acres and faithful slaves. His family consisted of his wife and Rhett, who was then a little child. At the breaking out of the war, in the fall of 1861. Hayne Myron joined a volunteer South Carolina regiment. Before leaving home he had a picture of his little girl painted in miniature, and encased it in a locket that he placed next to his heart. Six months later, in a skirmish in Virginia, Hayne Myron was killed, in close combat, by a Federal officer. Only a few words were sent to the old home to tell the sad story. During Gen. Sherman's invasion into South Carolina the Myron homestead was destroyed. The widow and daughter continued to live on the plantation in an outbuffiling, supported by the rents from the lands. Two years ago Mrs. Myron died, and through the influence of friends Miss Myron obtained a position as governess in the family of Col. W. R. Smith of New York. She stated to me that her first meeting with Col. Smith was peculiar. That when his Myron died, and through the influence of friends Miss Myron obtained a position as governess in the family of Col. W. B. Smith of New York. She stated to me that her first meeting with Col. Smith was peculiar. That when his wife introduced her to him saying. This is our new governess from South Carolina. Miss Rhott Myron," his face became deathly white, and he gave a sudden start. He was absent from home when Mrs. Smith engaged her. He mechanically shook hands with her and tried to speak, but his lips seemed scaled. But later his manner changed to kindness and cordiality, and she was treated more as an honored guest than a saiaried teacher. He insisted on paying her four times the amount she charged for her services, and made her duries light. One evening she was sitting in the family cloud, telling of her past life down in South Carolina, of the spacious house with its twenty columns, of the disky slaves, who used to sit her on their shoulders, calling her their "little queen" as they carried her through the cotton fields that looked like seas of snow foam. For the first time she spoke of her father, how handsome and sad he looked as he went away on that dreadful last day; how he took her picture with him, and told all he said. She states that she was forced to stop in the midst of her words, for Col. Smith's family for two years.

"It was a haven and home to me," she said: It had so long tolled and worked on our plantation, isolated from society and all advantages, it was like a fairy life had opened to me of ease and luxury, but my heart was almost broaking, as I remembered all that I had lost in those sad sweet days.

Six weeks ago Col. Smith was taken suddenly ill, and when he realized that death was inevitable he expressed a desire to see Miss Myron alone. She states that as he neared the bed of the dying man, she saw him holding something on the flow. It was I whome the proper of the said had been to her to her and exclaimed:

"Thank God," he murmured, and all was over.

"Thank God," he murmured, and all

"Thank God," he murmured, and all was over.
When Rhett Myron recovered, the man who had killed her father, and who was later the best friend she ever know, was dead. In his will, he bequeathed to her the generous sum of \$15,000. He also left a letter giving all the particulars of her father's death. Only a few days ago I saw the plature—a -weet child face, in an asure cloud, and on the little plush case were marks of blood.

# A Pessimistic View of Osculation.

From the St. Louis Republican.
In an able essay on "Schopenham" and Pessimiam, Mr. John O'Day's Springfield newspaper ramarks that "man is constantly osculating between deprivation and satisfy." In some cases this is no doubt privation and antisty." In some cases this is no doubt true, but the way to be happy and keep out of the divorce courts is to let "Schopenham" alone and osculate

The Humors of Obituary Journalism. From Mr. G. W. Childs's Public Ledger.

Said the news editor to his chief: "Mr. Man-ager, I must ask you for another man." "How's that r esponded the chief. "Why." rejoined the news editor "I have had to take St. John from n the religi to put him on railroad accidents: it takes two active men for them now."

There's Lots of Them.

From the St. Paul Globe.

It was Judge McMahon, quite well known in the Stars and especially in densited county, who one Sne morthic, mer cam whitten, smother biate char-actor. Said the Judge: What's your astonatity, Sam?" And what shursh do yes belong to !"
Blethodis: !"
And what party !"
Bepublican!"

CLEVELAND'S HAGRANIMITY.

The Administration Organ's Defence of th

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-The Administration organ in this city has come to the defend of the President in the Macomber case, and elicits from a "prominent citizen of Buffalo," whom nobody knows, that the late Mr. Macomber "deserved no consideration at the hands of the President," and had "not one qualification" for important public service. He is said to have "bothered the President s nuisance and dead beat, while the "magnan imity of the President" in sending him some money and food while he lay dying is lauded

in high terms. The facts in the case are precisely as pub lished in THE SUN of Tuesday last. Mr. Ms comber was not the characteriess vagrant he is represented to have been by the Adminis tration organ. He was a lawyer and orator of ability, and a man who was held in high respect in Buffalo, his old home. Since his death there have been very many expressions of esteem and affection for him on the part of the Buffalo citizens, without a word of dispraise. All the newspapers of that city have contained culogistic editorial references to Mr. Macomber, and columns of friendly and appreciative reminiscences of him. Such citizens of Buffalo as ex-Mayor L. P. Dayton, ex-County Treasurer W. B. Sirrett, S. S. Guthrie, and Leroy S. Andrews have united in extolling him as one of the leading and most brilliant members of the Democratic party in that region. It is an indisputable fact that no one did more than Mr. Macomber to give Grover Cleveland his first start in political life.

This is the man whom, while living the President neglected, and whom his Washington ergan abuses after death. ability, and a man who was held in high re

# MRS. CLEVELAND INVITED.

Text of the Letter Asking her to Presen

the New Fing to the Firemen. The following letter, handsomely engrea and tied with white ribbon, has been sent by Mayor Hewitt, President Beekman, and the committee of the Board of Aldermen to Mrs Cleveland inviting her to visit New York next month and personally deliver a set of flags to the Fire Department:

CHARREN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERSES,

Mapau: In pursuance of a memorial signed by man citizens of New York, the Common Council of this city at a meeting held on Aug. 23, 1887, assumed charge o the ceremony of presenting a set of flags to the New York Fire Department as a public testimonial to their bravery and efficiency.

The memorialists are the denors of these flags, and

they especially requested the Common Council to invit they especially requested the Common Council to invite you to visit this city on the occasion of the presentation and to personally deliver these flags to the department. A cesolution was thereupon unanimously adopted by the Common Council at the same meeting, providing for the carrying out of the purposes expressed in the memo-rial in all respects and the Mayor of New York, the President of the Board of Aldermen and five members of the Board were empowered and requested to perfect all the arrangements.

of the Board were empowered and requested to personal the arrangements.

It therefore becomes our pleasing duty, on behalf of the donors of the flags, the clitens of New York generally, and the executive and legislative branches of the city foregrament to representation of the colors to the properties. It will attord, we are seaured, to the people of this city great pleasure to welcome you on such an occasion, and the citizens and the dremen will feel morred by your performance of this greatily public service.

The ceremony is intended to take place at the annual review of the department in keptienber, and the Bennett and Stophenson medals are to be presented at the

review of the departmendals are to be presence.

nett and Stophenson medals are to be presence.

Anne time.

Trusting that you will find it agreeable to accept this invitation and to name a day that will be convenient for your attendance, we remain, with great respect.

ABBAR S. BERNAN,

Prevident Board of Aldermen.

JOHN QUINS. Fresident Board of Aldermon.
JOHN QUINN,
JAMES T. VAN REFERENLARE,
JOHN MCREAT,
JOHNS E. FITSOWALD,
JAMES E. FITSOWALD,
JAMES

# MAUD S. UNEQUALLED.

Mr. Bonner Drove Her a Mile to a Wagen in \$:18 1-4 on His Three-quarter Track. TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 27 .- Mr. Robert Bonner drove Maud S, this afternoon on the three-quarter-mile track on his farm the wagon. The first half was made in 1:08%, and the last half in 1:04%, making the mile in 2:18%. Mr. Bonner urged the mare only or the last half, when she made the marvelloutime of 1:04% to a wagon on a three-quarter track. Mr. Bonner weighs thirty pounds over the regulation weight. He says the world has never seen Maud S.'s equal, and that she is a

### better mare to-day than she ever was before. PARIS DRESSES.

Has the Bustle Sild from Under !

Prom the London Telegraph.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Finding myself the other day in the commany of some charming American women, and noting the almost entire absence of anything like low-more to mar the flowing lines of their most becoming and long trailing gowns. I began to put some faith in the report that we are on the eve of another sence of anything like tourners to mar the flowing lines of their most becoming and long trailing gowns, I began to put some faith in the report that we are on the eve of another dress revolution. It will not be the first time, by any means, that our Transatiantic friends have taken the initiative. I believe crinoline itself was an American invention, therefore it is meet they should make society some amends for the artistic wrong done to it. Perhaps it is going too far to hobe that we are to return to sculptural folds once more and clinging skirts, or that the change contemplated is the complete eradication from feminine skirts of all such substances as steel and horsehair. This, almost all dressmakers will tell you, is impossible, nor is it, perhaps, advisable from an economic and practical point of view that the transformation should be sudden and absolute. What would be done with the dresses now in wear? They would have to be either set aside altogether or altered, and the possessors thereof must either demand an increased dress allowance—alas! for fathers and husbands—or doom their maids, more often themselves, to wholessale unripping and remaking. All skirts, to set well, as it is must be cut three inches ionger behind, if not more, to give the springs and cushion fair play. Now, in the case of round skirts worn entirely without fourners, the back breadths need be no longer than the front. There is no doubt that the dress improver is of signal service where draped skirts are concerned. Indeed, custom has rendered it almost a necessity, or so ordinary dressmakers, not extraordinary innovators, declare. Therefore, it is very probable that the promised revolution will only be a half-hearted one after all, and that if little or no support be provided for training robes, or those which sweep the ground after the new manner, cally a few inches, oostumes made with draped upper skirts will be to a degree sustained, as hereofore, on a substrata of steel and horse half, it is and has been the prominent feature. A c

# From the Detroit Free Press.

"Say! lemme use your telephone a minit! he exclaimed, as he rushed into an office on Griswol.

street.

"Cortainly."

"Belot hello: Oive me 6,205. Is that you darling?"

"New your lifet my wallet on the dresser with \$250 in

tt. Did you find it?

"Yes.")

"Good! "Fraid I'd lost it on the street. Big load off
my mind. Shall I bring up those shoes?"

"Yes.")

"I'm, dead broke\*you know, but perhaps I can borrow

es.") in dead broke you know, but perhaps I can borrow tii after dinner, so as not to disappoint you. Good So until after dinner, so as more than the deak. "perhaps you have the first in the deak." perhaps you have the first in the deak. "perhaps you have the first in the deak." Perhaps you have the first in the dear. "What I skip to dear his shoulder to the door. "Yes." "Too old."
"Yes."
"Heen caught before ?"
"Yes."
"I skip! Good by!"

Warned Just to Time.

"Conductor," said a man who, from his appearance was wishout doubt a ciergyman. "I have complaint to make. There are a couple of men in the rear cased plating a godiese game called poles. One are turn, is fassing the cluer, who seems to have plant of the couple of the

Balargement of the bones and joints, white swelling guige, &c. are subdued, and, in time, entirely summer the forms of the

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Talk about the weather in society is thought o be as bad form as talk about religion, politics, stocks, or a woman's dress. But this summer has been so abnormal, and the elements have asserted themselves so conspicuously, that not to talk about it is to avoid the subject that file everybody's thoughts, July's heat paralyzed business and pleasure in town, and country, The second deluge of August has had a scarcely less disastrous effect, while lightning, tem pests, and evelones, not forgetting the little additions of steamer and railroad disasters, make a record of events destructive to human

life, comfort, and enjoyment, Newport was like a great green sponge in the early part of the week, when the lawn tennis tournament, after a day's postponement, opened under sullen clouds just ready to burst into angry showers. With a soaked and sodden turf, which, of course, interfered with the very best players, Mr. Livingston Beeckman repeated his Bar Harbor triumphs on the first day, and confirmed the opinion said to have been given by the great English player, Mr. Renshaw, that "sooner or later Beeckman would make Sears hustle." Another caused by the pitiless storm brought the clear skies of Thursday to encourage the conestants in the second day's battle for the tennis championship. Mr. Sloeum defeated Mr. Beeckman in this second round of singles, and showed masterly strength and skill. Darkness, fog. and rain did not interfere

with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's musical housewarming on Tuesday evening. It was the first large entertainment given at "the Breakers" under the new regime, and one of the most perfect in its appointments and provisions for the enjoyment of the guests that Newport has ever seen. People wandered about and called it fairy land, stopped a moment to listen to Bjorksten's sweet tenor voice in one of his native ballads, or to enjoy Chopin and Rubinstein, interpreted in Mr. Rafael Joseffy's masterly way, and then disappeared into new rooms laden with marvellous beauties, or sank into luxurious divans and gazed at the masterpleces of the best artists which adorn the walls. It was an embarrasement of pleasures, and almost too much to crowd into one evening's enjoyment. The guests included all the cottage residents, and the display of dress and jewels Hunt, who has grown stouter and more matronly in appearance, without detrim early beauty, looked extremely well in pink and silver, the construction of the gown being in the old fashion revived of entire dissimilarity in the two shoulders and sleeves. Miss Elesnor Winslow, who was accompanied as usual by Mrs. Townsend Burden, was attired with extreme simplicity, wore no jewels and very few flowers or ribbons. As there was no danoing, dinner gowns were generally worn, and ladies' toilets orgeven diamonds were rather ost in the sumptuousness of the surroundings. Mrs. Heyward Cutting's dance, which followed on the next evening, was a very gay and

lively affair. The cotilion was led by Mr. Thomas Howard, who after a brief respite has apparently buckled on his armor and equipped imself for a new campaign danging with Miss of simple garden flowers artistically arranged. Miss Cutting, who is extremely ladylike and interesting, was faultlessly costumed by a Parisian modiste, and looked exceedingly well. The Casino ball, at which the season's gayeties are supposed to culminate, differed but little from the same function in preceding years. Space, light, abundant flowers, good music, a dancing floor beyond reproach, and unlimited champagne are all that the man-

agers of a ball need provide to insure its success. Beautiful women, jewels, and French toilets do the rest. All these were to be seen in profusion at the Casino ball, and, as dances have not been numerous in Newport this year. there was all the spirit and go that could possibly be desired, and the cowas kept up until the small hours of the morning were fast merging into the higher numbers. The lady patronesses, with Mrs. William Astor at their head, received most graciously, and presented a glittering of diamonds and other jewels. Mrs. Burke-Boche, who was Mr. Howard's partner. looked most charming, and the ranks of the married belies, which were swelled by the re-cent arrival of Mrs. W. Boerum Wetmore, presented a solid phalanx of marvellousing handsome women. Several state dinners prereded the ball, among others a second at Mrs.

Townsend Burden's in honor of Miss Winslow. Dinners in Newport this year, though not very frequent, have been in almost every instance stately and sumptuous banquets. The novelty that was introduced this year in Lonthe foreign royalties has not yet found its way to this country. It consisted of tiny golden watering pots, made precisely after the pattern of the gardener's tool, which were filled with rose water and passed to the guests as dessert in place of the time-honored finger bowls. The fragrant shower was expected to be refreshing as well as novel, but when the wife of a German Grand Duke deliberately watered her flowers instead of her fingers it was decided that the innovation was not a suc-

cess. They were very pretty, nevertheless.

The absence from recent Newport entertainments of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, whose sum-mer of enjoyment has been interrupted by an attack of typhoid fever, is very generally deplored. Mr. and Mrs. Ladenburg expected to go abroad for a few months when the lease of their Newport cottage expired, taking Miss Lily Stevens with them, but it seems improbable now that Mrs. Ladenburg will be well enough to undertake the voyage. This conspicuous case of typhoid, following so close upon last summer's fatal sicknesses at Newport, is not calculated to nelp the reputation of the place for salubrity, and it is high time that its property owners bestirred themselves to improve its drainage and its water supply.

Bar Harbor gayeties have been somewhat checked by the universal downpour, and the regatta, from which so much was expected. has dwindled into rather an unimportant sailing match. Fortunately the visit of the North Atlantic Squadron was over before the storm struck the coast of Maine, and a delightful week of receptions and dances, presided over most charmingly by Mrs. Whitney, was universally enjoyed. Washington has come conspicuously to the front at Bar Harbor this summer, and Philadelphians have chafed not a little at being compelled to take a back seat. The presence of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Whitney has been largely the reason for this, as they always keep open house, and in virtue of their position and their wealth must necessarily be leaders wherever they may go. M. and Mme. de Reuterskield and other diplomats have added to the charm of the Washington contingent, and Mrs. Carri-May Wright and her sisters, the Misses May, have been among the most admired at all social gatherings.

Card playing is at last to be reduced to a fine art, and an important as well as a remunera-tive branch of industry is opened for impecunious females by a careful study of whist, euchre, poker, and other popular games. Miss Clapp, who is an expert at all these games, is said to have made a handsome income this summer by giving lessons in whist to classes of ladies and gentlemen at the different watering places. She is expected shortly at Lenox, which indicates pretty clearly what direction autumn amusements are to take.

A wedding in the city in August, among society people, is a rather unusual event, but there was a considerable gathering in the niddle alse of old Trinity on Thursday last to witness the marriage of Mr. Frank Rives, Jr., and Miss Fanny Bininger, which was omething in the nature of a surprise to everybody. The invited guests were all relatives or very intimate friends, and the breakfast party at Mr. Bininger's house, which fellowed the shurch ceremony, was a small one

The engagement is reported of Mr. Center Hitchcock to Miss Mabel Wright. We have the best authority for saving that the report is entirely uniras.